NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STS.

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This Dath Y HERALD counts per copy—37 per damen.
THE WEERLY HERALD every Surardon, at the cosh per capy, in Si per annum; the European Edition, Si per damen to day part of threat Britain, and Si to any part of the Continent Sath to indeed participation.
VOLUNTARY CORRESP (NDENCE, consistently imper-

tant news, solicited from the second of the world—if used, with the theorem and the second of the formation Commission which have been presented as the post action of the post of the pos not return those rejected.

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AMEREMENTS PRIS EVENING

PROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-learet-Pleas BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-THE TEMPEST

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-THE FEMALE HORSE NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Afternoon and Evening-Uncle Towns Casts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Br adway-Number One ROUND THE CORNER-HEARTS AT FAULT-PRETTY FIRES OF BUSINESS. FAMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Don Carsar D. Bara. - Evening Don Carsar DE Barax - Happy Man

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway, Erriceptan Minstrelsv-Burietta of Unc. & Tom's Carin. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

ST. NICHELAS EXHIBITION ROOM, 495 Broadway-BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM-Busch's GRAND CONCERT

BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-PANOBARA WHOLE WORLD, 377 and 379 Broadway-Afternoon and JONES'S PANTISCOPE-APOLLO ROOMS.

New York, Saturday, April 29, 1854.

Notice to Advertisers.

Our immense edition and the pressure of advertise ments on our columns have become so great, that it is absolutely necessary to refuse all advertisements coming after ten o'clock at night, except those which from their nature cannot be sent in earlier in the evening, such as losses, accidents, deaths, &c. All other advertisements must remain over until the next-day, unless sent in before the hour specified.

Mails for Eurepe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Collins steamship Arctic, Captain Luce, will based this port to day at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool The European mails will close at haif past ten s'clock

The WEEKLY HERALD, (printed in French and English,) will be published at half-past nine o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places to Europe :-

Leverpool. John Hanter, No. 2 Paradise street.
LONDON... Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.
Paris... Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

The News.

Our Washington despatches state that the bill granting ten million acres of land to the indigent insane of the country was sent to the President on Thursday, and that there is no doubt but it will be killed by a veto. The ground of the Executive is said to be simply that the government holds the public domain in trust, and cannot dispose of it without an equivalent. Grants to railroads enhance the value of the reserved lands, whereby the revenue from that source appreciates, and they are not therefore included in the same category as the bill under consideration. This indicates the policy of the President upon the different land schemes now before Congress.the Bennett bill, the Homestead bill. and others-for the benefit of the people; and gives aid and comfort to the land plunderers organized under the name of railroad companies. Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, is spoken of as a strongly recommended candidate for the post of Consul at Havana. Sidney Webster, the President's private secretary, has left the capital on a mission-an important mission to the administration-so the report states. What's in the wind? What screw is loose? What new disaster is about to be a l an already bankrupt administration? We calmly await the developements.

The jury empannelled to investigate the causes of Broadway entered upon their labors yesterday, at the Astor House. In another column we have given a report of the testimony elicited, and also an account of the arrangements for the obsequies of the victims. But we would particularly direct the attention of our readers to the clear and intelligent evidence of Mr. James L. Miller, carpenter, of No. 263 Broome street. Never before have we known the subject treated by a practical mechanic in such plain terms. Mr. Miller altered the building himself, and his testimony is not founded on hearsay or the opinions of others, but upon the work of his own hands. He establishes the fact that the present laws regulating the construction of buildings are moonshine, and the action of the Fire Wardens of less value. Let us have a public meeting on this subject, and something done to prevent the sacrificing of our young men.

The thunder storm which passed over the city ... day was uncommonly severe, as will be seen by the accounts we give in another column. For many hundred miles around the destruction of property has been immense, and the shipping on the lakes suffered greatly.

Under our reports of legal intelligence, we find that yesterday morning an application was made on behalf of Thomas Chalmers, ex-Alderman Bard, and others, citizens residing and doing business in the Pourteenth ward in this city, for an injunction restraining the Commissioners of Emigration from establishing an office, lodging house and receiving place for newly arrived emigrants in the depot of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, at the northwest corner of Canal and Centre streets which building the Commissioners have rented for that purpose. The Judge granted the injunction. It will be recollected by our realers that some week or two ago the citizens of the Fifth ward were very much agitated on account of the Commissioners being about to remove the lodging house and receiving place to Franklin street, and that en injunction was precured by the same counsel. restraining them from establishing such a nuisance in the word. The Commissioners of Emigration being thus foiled in this direction, at once rented the depot at the corner of Canal and Centre streets for the accommodation of emigrants, who are disseminating contagious and infectious diseases to all who come in contact with them.

The bark Glamorgan, of this port, arrived at Boston vesterday, under command of Lieut, Downess, She was seized on the African coast, on suspicio of being a slaver, by the brig Perry. The captain of the Glamorgan, and two seamen, were brought to Boston and await an examination.

A bill has passed the Ohio Legislature prohibiting the e reulation of foreign bank notes of a less de

nomination than ten dollars.

James Clough, convicted of the murder of Gideon Manchester, at Fall River, nearly a year ago, wayesterday bung in the jail yard at Taunton, Mass. He met his fate without emotion.

The City Counc is of Philadelphia yesterday com pleted the r subscription of one million dollars the capital stock of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad It is announced that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund have determined to issue proposals for a mil lop loan at six per cent.

Edward Christ, a German merchant in Broad street, committed suicide on Tuesday afternoon, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol The evidence and verdict of the jury appear else where.

Our report of the proceedings in Congress, which was on Thursday interrupted by the t under storm, is concluded to-day. In the Senate a message was received from the House, announcing that it insisted on certain amendments to the Military Academy bill; agreed to a committee of conference, and bad appointed such committee on its part. The Heuse Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up. The Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs proposed several important amendments; one authorizes the appointment of a superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, with a salary of \$2,000; another repeals so much of the act establi ing the government of Utah as requires the Governer to perform the duties of superintendent, and provides that he shall hereafter receive \$2,500 per anum; a third appropriates the means, and requires that certain treaty stipulations with the Sacs and Foxes, made in 1831, be fulfilled, and the landsurveyed and allotted. Another amendment author izes the appointment of two Indian agents cast of the Rocky Mountains, in addition to the eleven already provided for; one for New Mexico, in addition to four previously provided for, and not exceeding three for Washington Territory. These amendments were agreed to. A debate on various other omendments continued till 3 o'clock, when the Se-

nate adjourned until Monday.

The House on Thursday resumed the consideration of Bennett's Land Distribution bill, which, after a speech from Mr. Disney in opposition, was dropped, nd the Nebraska question again discussed in commissee. Yesterday the same subjects were debated, varied by a lively interlude, in which Messrs. Giddings, and Smith of Virginia, abused each other un til they either exhausted their store of vituperation -and we should judge they kad a large supply on hand-or disgusted their auditory, a somewhat diffi. cult matter usually, but in this instance successfully accomplished, as at the end of the "mill" only about city members remained. An executive mesege was received and referred, concerning the corres pondence between the British Minister and the State and Treasury departments, respecting the necessity of better arrangements for the health and comfort of

emigrant passengers by sea.

Mr. M. F. Ward, charged with the murder of Professor Butler, and whose trial has created an interinterest throughout the Southwest, was acquitted by the jury on Thursday last.

The market for breadstuffs yesterday, was upchanged, with very little doing for export. Cotton closed quiet and dull. Dealers were begining to look with some anxiety for the next news from Europe, by the Collins steamer.

Alleged Treaty with Mearagua.

Central American affairs have a chronic intermittency. They come up at stated intervals, are discussed in the Senate, talked about in the newspapers for a while, and then disappear again. Such has been their course for the last five years; and, so far as we can discover, they are as far from a solution now as ever. There are certain diseases capable of easy cure, if taken in time and treated radically, but which become complicated and dangerous in the hands of a quack. So of this Central American question; originally of easy solution, it has been bedevilled by political charlatans until it has become involved and troublesome, and altogether a nuisance. The policy of our government in respect to it has been vacillating and hesitating. and productive of no result beyond losing us the confidence of our friends and augmenting the contempt of our enemies.

By advices from Washington we learn that the whole matter has again come up, in the form of a treaty negotiated with the government of Nicaragua by Mr. Borland, the representative of the United States in Central America. The provisions of the treaty are not known, beyond that the United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito shore-that is to say, recognizes the boundaries which Nicaragua possessed as a province of Spain, and subsequently as a sovereign republican State, until fercibly deprived of a portion of her territory by Great Britain, under the pretence that it belonged to the so-called Mosquito King, over whom Great Britain, for sinister purposes, assumes to exercise a power which she disguises as a "protectorate."

Of course the announcement of such a treaty has elicited a familiar howl from that portion of the American press in the English interest. and we are told "that its object is to place the United States government in a hostile position towards that of Great Britain, in pursuance of the policy adopted by Mr. Squier, when he was Minister in Nicaragua." These mercenaries of England are reinforced, on this occasion, by a set of men who profess to have obtained what is called "the Mosquito Grant," or an assignment of a part of certain grants of land made by some anterior "Mosquito King," and which, although subsequently revoked, they hope to use, in some unexplained way, to their own advantage. The recognition of Nicaraguan sovereignty over the Mosquito shore would seriously interfere with their scheme, and hence they, too, with their corps of letter writers, are out in full cry against the alleged treaty. It has been negotiated, they say, without instructions from the government; but as that seems to be the way in which our business is generally done, the proceeding can hardly be called irregular. But whether the treaty is palatable to England or not; whether it suits the purposes of this or that man or set of men; or whether it is in accordance with instructions from Washington, or got up by Mr. Borland on his own responsibility, is of little consequence. There is no doubt of the existence of such a treaty, and the only question with us is this-does it accord with a sound American policy? Does it meet our duty, and our thousand promises, direct

and implied, to Nicaragua? We should insult the intelligence of every reader of this paper were we to go into a serious refutation of the Anglo-Mosquitian pretensions on the east shore of Central America. The so-called Mosquito kingdom is composed of a handful of miserable savages, without settled habitations, without laws, without a written language or fixed institutions, and destitute of even a distinct idea of God-in no respect entitled to be regarded as a nationality capable of understanding, and much less of exercising, the duties of a sovereign State. In virtue of certain equivocal relations with these savages, originating in buccaneering times, England has assumed at intervals a species of protectorate over them. But during the existence of Spanish authority in America she was obliged to retract and disavow this protection as often as it was asserted, and finally, formally and by treaty, to recognise Spanish sovereignty over the Mosquito shore. But when the revolution in Spanish America extinguished the power of the Spanish crown, and the republies which succeeded her became involved in dissensions, then England began gradually to revive her pretenslops on the Mosquito shore, and sent agents there to advance her interests. And when the acquisition of California gave, for the first time an immediate practical importance to the question of inter-oceanic communication, she hasten ed to seize upon the key to one of the probable

great routes of transit. In other words, she took

Niceragua which lad always been in undisputed p s ssien of Nicara ua. a) a prov nce and a State, under the s'all w pretoace that it pertain d to the "Mo quit King." The act was as flagrant and unwarrantable as the motive was obvious, and the preteoce shall w.

It was then Nicaragua, looking to the United States as the "head of the American system," for sympathy and support, presented her case to our government, and solicited its intervention in her behalf. The application reached the Department of State while Mr. Buchanan was at its head; but because he was on the eve of surrendering his office, or for other unexplained causes, no notice was taken of this

General Taylor, however, sent a representative to Nicaragua, within one month after his inauguration, bearing an autogroph letter expressive of his sympathies with that State. The instructions to this representative denied in the most emphatic manner the principle of the alleged British protectorate, as it did equally the pretensions to severeignty in the Mosquito savages. Mr. Squier, in accordance with these instructions, formed a treaty of the largest lib erality to the United States, and which recognized the sovereignty of Nicaragua as extending from sea to sea. This treaty was approved by Gen. Taylor, and by him sent to the Senate for ratification. In a speech made by Mr. Clayton in 1851, he said:-

Gen. Taylor desired to recognise the Nicaragus title over the Mosquito shore, by the treaty of Mr. Squier, tat left the question, after submitting the treaty to the enate, to be decided as the Senate should think proper.

Had this treaty been ratified, the direct issue with Great Britain-the one to which we must sooner or later come-would have been raised, and the whole Central American question have been settled forever; for after the United States had taken this high ground, the "pro tectorate" and the "Mosquito kingdom" would never have been heard of more. Sir H. Bulwer saw all this, and labored night and day to defeat the treaty. In doing so he was favored by circumstances. The slavery question had become an absorbing one in Congress; Gen. Taylor died suddenly; a new administration, ambitious of reversing the policy of that which preceded it, fellowed; and Bulwer had enough influence to procure the recall of Mr. Squier, who was the only officer left, likely to give him trouble. Elated by his good fortune, he even had the audacity to send to the American Secretary of State a substitute for the treaty negotiated by an American ambassador! Treaty, substitute and all, went, however, the Lord knows where, for no one ever heard of them

again. Subsequent efforts to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua, on a different basis, and leaving the Mosquito question out of the case, systematically failed, as did also a discreditable attempt, jointly made by Great Britain and the American Executive, to define the Mosquito kingdom and place it under the joint protection of Eagland and the United States.

The Clayton and Bulwer treaty, which it was said was to accomplish indirectly what that of Mr. Squier would have done directly, has proved worse than a failure. So far from terminating the obnoxious protectorate, and restoring the Mosquito coast to its legitimate owner, it is claimed by Great Britain to be a recognition of her pretensions and an admission of savage covereignty. Practically, so far as carrying out the policy of the United States is concerned, it is worse than a nullity, and shoul be got rid of with all despatch. It was negotiated on a false principle, for it is a practical admission of British pretensions to interfere in the domestic relations of American States The principle involved in the refusal to treawith France and England, in respect to Cuba, has an equal application here.

Furthermore, as binding the United State from "acquiring dominion" in Central America forever, it is unconstitutional and absurd. It is not in the competence of the treaty-making power to impole such restraints upon the country.

We have now presented a succinct outline of the negotiations touching Nicaragua and the Mosquito shore. The United States has always denied the validity of the British protectorate, denied the claim to nationality made on behalf of the Mosquito savages, and asserted over them the govereign rights of Nicaragua. We can never admit the right of Great Britain to acquire practical sovereignty, establish quasi colonies, and acquire territory in America, under the pretence of "protecting" Indian tribes. Nor can we permit such assumptions on her part, or that of any foreign power, without abandoning our settled policy, nor without danger to our peace. Neither can we admit any claim to sovereignty in the Mosquito King, or any other Indian in America. We have always maintained, in common with every other nation, that the Indian title is one of occupancy merely, to be extinguished at the will of the government of the country within which the Indians exist. "To admit a contrary principle would be to deny the title of the United States to her own territory;" and finally it is our duty, as "the head of the American family," and in compliance with our promises to Nicaragua, as well as out of regard to our interests and peace, to maintain, not only by the moral force of our recognition, but by every and any other means in our power, the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito shore. If the assumed right of European powers to interfere in the affairs of this continent has to be brought to the issue of force. that issue as well come on this as any other question. If we are really to be regarded, as we claim to be, the vindicators of those continental rights which can never be brought in question, except with danger to ourselves and to the whole republican system, then we are bound to sustain Nicaragea in this contest against the arrogant and impulent pretensions of Great Britain.

In recognizing the sovereignty of Nicaragua from sea to sea, we shall not stand alone. Spain, which power above all others should be best informed on the technical question of territorial right, has already, and by treaty with Nicaragua, recognized her sovereignty over the Mosquito shore. And there is no reason for doubting the equal and ready concurrence of all other civilized nations in the same recognition.

If, therefore, the treaty negotiated by Mr. Borland, with or without instructions, meets the Mosquito question fully and fearlessly-if it sustains the principles which the United States is called upon in virtue of her position. and by the demands of duty, and of considerations of interest and security, to maintain, we hope it will not share the fate of the Squier treaty, but receive the prompt approval of the Senate. We shall be glad to find a single measure in the whole administration of the forcible possession of the port of San Juan de foreign affairs of the country, since the present

government came in, wiich we can hone tly sustain, and which shall not bring a blush to every American brow. We can even forgive Mr. Borla d bis infliction o a very juvenile Fourth of July oration on the government of Nicaragua, under the disguise of a presentation a dress, if he has really negotiated a treaty of the character reported. We doubt, however, if we can expect the poor devils who had to listen to his sophomoric oratory, to be equally kind-hearted, for there is a limit, even to the most saintly endurance, on a hot afternoon under the tropics.

ANOTHER ARREST AT THE POST OFFICE.-We have frequently had occasion to urge upon our citizens the importance of exercising more care in obtaining their letters from the Post Office, the practice having extensively prevailed of sending irresponsible persons for that pur pose, who often yield to the temptation thus placed be fore them. We now have to warn them of another and more formidable difficulty, which requires great vigilance on their own part, as well as on the part of the Post Office authorities.

Complaints have been frequent of late, amon business firms of this city having boxes at the Post Office, of the failure of their letters, many of them containing drafts, checks, orders for goods, and in som cases bank notes. The number of these complaints, and the fact that many of the missing letters contained nothing of value, induced the belief that the contents of some of the boxes were somehow obtained by dis-honest persons outside of the office. This suspicion was increased by unknown persons calling for the contents of boxes, the owners of which had given ciders to deliver to but one individual, except upon a written order. Of course these attempts were unsuccess ful. But in a large majority of cases, from two to a dozen persons are allowed to call for letters ff 'n one box, which makes it very difficult for the delivery clerks to guard against fraud.

Owing to the many complaints recently, the specis agent of the Post Office Department, and the Post naster and his head clerks, have been on the alert in look ing out for these suspected outsiders, and yesterday afte ncon one of them was detected in the act. He first called for and obtained the letters of Dr. William Radde, 32? Brosway. In about half an hour he returned and called the contents of another box, when Mr. Strong, one of principal clerks, stepped outside and seized him just he was making off with another batch of etters.

He was taken to the Postmast r's room by the speci agent, to whom he soon made a full confession of his for ner operations, which, it appears, had been going on for some time, and at once explained the loss of a large number of missing letters belonging to individuals and firms. A list of the following boxes was found upon him :- Toppan, Carpenter, Cassilear & Co., Elliot & Holden, David H. Jones, William Hopper, Dr. W. W. Hall, S. T. Allen, Dr. Wm. Radde. A number of other firms are embraced in his admissions, who have missed

The remedy for these evils is, in part, with our business men themselves. They should, as far as possible. have but one person, and that a trustworthy and responsible individual, to go to the Post Office. But we are glad to learn that the Post Office authorities have erfected a plan by which such thefts as these will is future be immediately detected,

RIMOVAL OF DR. MORRIS.-The removal of Dr. Morris from the post of health officer of the Quarant ne, by Governor Seymour, is regarded by many as merely a political mat ter. Though the Doctor is contesting the right of the Governor to supersede him, it is not understood that he makes it a political matter. It is thought that Dr. Mor ris will give way to his successor without compelling the Governor to justify his course. Dr. Barilett, the appointee until the Senate convenes, is a gentleman of character, and represented the Seventeenth district in the Senate of this State for two years.

Oblituary.
DEATH OF A RICH LONDON BANKER. News was received by the Arabia of the death of Mr James Holford, a wealthy London banker. The deceased had at different times resided in this country, and was well known in this city. His agents here announced his death on 'Change as a reason for discontinuing to draw bills of exchange on his banking house in London. The deceased was very wealthy. It was supposed that he left an estate of not less than from one and a baif to two millions sterling. He had, it was said, over five hundred thousand pounds (or about \$2,000,600) invested in the United States, chiefly in bonds and other securi-ties, and principally in New York. The heirs of the deceased banker are said to be chiefly nephews and nieces, relident in England.

The Anniversaries.

The Religious Anniversaries, which generally take place during the first and second weeks of the month of May, have not as yet all been announced, but probably will be published complete in a few days. following are all that have been noticed up to the pre.

May 4.—Twenty-first anniversary of the New York Magdalen Society, at the Asylum in Yorkville.

May 8.—Anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary, in Mercer street Church.

May 9.—Anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, at the Broadway Tabernacle. May 10.—Twenty-eighth anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society, at the Mercer street Presbyterian Church.

Marine Affairs.

THE STEAMSHIP ARCTIC, Captain Luce, leaves at 12 o'clock to-day for Liverpool. She had between 190 and 200 passengers engaged yesterday afternoon. CHARGING STORAGE FOR GOODS FROM A WINCX .-- The fol-

lowing is from the Shield, of Snow Hill, Md., of April 25. lowing is from the Shield, of Snow Hill, Md., of April 20:—
Hoxx Towx, Va., Spril 18, 1854.
I would caution all captains of vessels who have the misfortune to be wrecked near Cape Charles, Northampton county, Va., not to land any goods which they may have on board; if they do, they may expect to pay rear therefor—a thing I never heard of before. I was wreeked on this bench a few days ago, and the wreck commissioners charged me \$20 for the bulk of 190 barrels, because I would not give up the wreck to them, which refused to pay, when they sent an appraiser and took of refused to pay, when they sent an appraiser and took of six barrels of flour to pay the rent. I think the in-surance companies should know how these commission-ers transact business for them. If they find it out of their power to get the wreck to plunder, they use every possible means to injure the captain and crew.

J. P. ROGERS,
Captain of the schooner Minerva Wright, of New Jersey.

Top Strawsup City of Glasgow.-Captain Sampson, o he British propellor Curlew, informs us there were no lidings of the screw steamer City of Glasgow, either at Bermuda the 24th or the West India Islands as late as the 19th. With the exception of a full rigged and a hermapht redite brig, seen yesterday, he has not seen a vessel during the passage.

City Intelligence. FR. ARROTT'S FOVETAN ANTIQUEES.—A meeting was called has night at Stuyvesant Institute, to consider the purchase of Dr. Abbott's Egyptian antiquities. On account of the severe rain storm, the meeting adjourned till Wednesday evening next, when Rev. J. P. Thompson will deliver his lecture.

will deliver his lecture.

NETUNE HOSE COMPANY, OF PRILADELPHIA.—This company is expected here to-day at one o'clock, accompanied by the Prigade Band (twenty performers), led by George Douglass, to take back their carriage from the Crystal Palace. The company will attend the funeral parade on Sunday, with the Fire Department of this city, and leave for kome on Monday at 11 o'clock, A. M.

City Infrovements.—There is to be a meeting at the Eastern Fearl street House this afternoon in relation to the opening of the Rowery to Franklin square. It will probably be numerously attended by those in favor of this improvement.

New Cars.—The Harlem Railread Company have placed twelve new cars upon the track, to meet the increasing demands of the travelling public. demands of the travelling public.

First.—On Thursday morning, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in a drying house attached to Lorillard's to-bacco factory, in Laurens street, near Spring. Hose cempany No. 33 was speedily on the ground, and held the fames in check until the arrival of other companies, when it was finally subdued. Pamage about \$500.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

FIRS—ARREST ON SUSPICION OF AR ON.—About 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, a five broke out in the carpenter shop of Mr. Archibeld White, situated in Latreet, Greenpoint, which, together with the contents, a quantity of materials and tools, was entirely destroyed. Loss about \$2,500; partially insured. The private watchman on the premises, detected a man named Thomas Connelly leaving the building, immediately after be discovered the smoke issuing from the building. Connelly attempted to create, but was arrested and locked up to wait examination on a charge of arson.

The Storm.—On Thursday evening, a house in course of construction at the corner of Franklin and N streets,

The Stokes.—On Ingressity evening, a notice in course of construction at the corner of Franklin and N streets, Greenpoint, had the roof blown off by the violence of the wind and broken to pieces. A quantity of boards at the hunderpard of W. H. Cox & Co., at Greenpoint, were reattered in all directions by the force of the gale.

RIOT AT THE TUNNEL IN CINCINNATI. - Monday

THE STORM OF THURSDAY.

mena-The Ericsson and other Disasters. As we stated yesterday, the storm of the night before had swept over a large expanse of territory, marking itway with violence and ruin.

One good result which has been derived from this tor nado, is clean streets and a sweet atmosphere. Broadway yesterday was as clean as though each stone had been especially scoured with soap and broom by a good nousewife, something which we have not been able to may of any street in the city for a long time past, and for which we thank the heavens for their bounteous discharge of Thursday afternoon and night. In addition to the disasters yesterday, we have collected the following:-

THE ERICSSON. Hundreds yesterday made their way to the North river piers to witness the condition of this unfortunate steamer. She lay, as stated in yesterday's HERALD, with her hull entirely under water, nothing to be seen excepting the top of her wheel houses and her smoke pipes. The wind blowing violently all day, prevented any attempt being made to raise her. Steam tugs lay with her all day, fastened to her, to keep her in her present position till an opportune time to get her again

The steamer Ericsson left the wharf at foot of Thirteenth street on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., and proceeded on her trial trip. She rounded the Spit Buoy at 21/2 P. M. and returned towards the city, her engines performing well and making from twelve to thirteen re volutions per minute. When the squall first struck he the was in the middle of the North river, but the captain on hearing of her sinking condition immediately headed her for Jersey City, and had reached within three or four hundred vards of the Jersey shore when she went down on the Jersey Flats. No injury is done to her huli, an le will soon, no doubt, be raised again, with no other amage than that occasioned to her ornamental wor.

During the storm an unfinished house on 120th streat, near Second avenue, was blown down, as also were the rame of a two story house on Tenth avenue, near 125th street; the frame of a house on 119th street, near First avenue, and the frame of a Baptist church, fifty-four by orty feet, situated on Fifth avenue, between 127th and 128th streets. The large chimney of the India rubber factory on Fourth avenue was struck by lightning, and

the top shivered to pieces.

The frame of a three story house in Fortieth street, near Third avenue, owned by Mr. Spier, was blown down. A house in Thirty-first street, between First and Second avenues, owned by Patrick Fogarty, and six houses in Thirty-fourth street, between First and Second avenues, also were unroofed by the gale. The houses on the cast side of Sixth avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-

eighth streets, were considerably damaged.

The following are the additional disasters to the shipping in the rivers.

The bark Georges, recently arrived from Madeira, lying at the end of pier 40 East river, broke adrift and stove in larboard bow and bulwarks, carried away her cutwater, channels and chain plates, jibboom, flying jibboom, martingale, stay, &c. She eventually brought up at the Navy

lying at the foot of Rutgers street, was fouled by th steamtug Leviathan, at the time of her collision with the schooner Oregon, reported yesterday morning. The Constitution lost her mast, mainboom, mainsail, bowsprit, &c., stove all the forward part of her bulwarks; afterwards drifted afoul of the ship R. Anderson, of Baltimore, and broke the ship's rudder. The Leviathan had both her sheelhouses badly broken.

The above collision was not occasioned by any careless ness on the part of the Leviathan. She was laving a the end of pier 42 East river, outside of the schr. Ala Fay, when the bark Georges and two schooners taying at the pier below, broke adult and came up into the Levisthan, putting her jibboom into the L's wheel-house and carrying her into the sleops.

The lighter sloop Ohio was capaized off Wall street and one of her hands, named R. Holson, was lost. He leaves a wife and family. She drifted into Market slip, where the now lies sunk.

A lighter sloop was capsized opposite Jersey City, and captain, named Collins, was drowned. The steamship Jamestown, bound from her pier at the cost of Albany street, North river, for the screw dock in

the East river, came in contact with a ship and lost her bowsprit. The ship Wellington, from New Orleans, lying at the foot of Wall street, carried away fore yard in the slings, by being drifted afoul of by another vessel.

The yacht Amelia, in returning from an excursion down the bay, was capsized by the torando, and a Me. Mason was drowned. There were six persons on board at the time, five of whom were rescued by the almost superhuman exertions of G. H. Carpenter, in a small sail boat called the Leila. At the immineut risk of swamping his own boat, which would have been certain death to himself, he succeeded in taking of the survivors. The A. sunk in five minutes after going over.

The steamboat Bay State, from Boston, encountered the gale off Point Judith, but role it out in usfalw The weather was very thick, but she arrived al

o'clock yesterday morning, not withstanding.

We hear of additional disasters on all hands by the storm on Thursday night. The lightning struck the factory of the American Candle Company, South Brooklyna splendid fire proof building just finished and in opera tion-knocked down one of the corners, and so let in the wind that the entire building was unroofed. Several of the hands were injured, but, almost by a miracio, no one was killed

In addition to the above, we learn the storm, coming from the west, swept over all the towns along the Erie rcute. Philadelphia did not escape it, but has its story of disasters to tell as well as us.

The Harvey Iron Works on the Harlem Railroad, pear Mott Haven, were levelled to the ground by the great fury of the hurricane.

Yesterday the skies were in a doubtful state, apparently all day long undetermined whether to rain or not. The large drops came down at the expiration of about every hour through the day, but soon ceased again. At nightfall it began to rain in carnest, and heavy, lowering clouds and descending floods, for a long time after midnight, gave token of a well settled storm.

or than we have recorded in the month of April in clabs

consecutive years. At 10, 11 and 12 A. M., the tempera-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. The change of the temperature yesterday, was great

ture was at seventy-eight degrees north; and from 9 A. M. to 3 P.M. fluctuated but two degrees, being equilibriated for seven consecutives hours, at the termination of which it commenced falling. At 4 h. 20 m., a heavy black eloud appeared in the west, and thunder sounded in that direction; at 5 h. 10 m. high wind, hall, thunder, lightning and rain. The lightning continued in a state of great activity through the creating. At 4 P. M., temperature 73 north and south; at 5 P. M., 64 south, and 59 north, being a fall of 14 degrees porth in two hours. The 5 P. M. record was emitted, in consequence of the activity of the lightning, the thermometer having extensive wire con nections. At 11 P. M, the temperature reached 42 degrees, having failen 36 degrees in 11 hours, and this morning, 6 o'clock, was at 57 degrees. No doubt snow fell this morning on the high lands of New Hampshire. On Tuesday, 25th, and Wednesday, 20th, the temperatur On Tuesday, 19th, and Wednesday, 20th, the temperature reached 18 degrees. The thunder storms of Tuesday and Wednesday nights old not cool the air, and when such is the case, another thunder storm may be expected within twenty-four hours, which will reduce the temperature greatly—such is the uniform testimony of my recerds. I was on the Hudson River Railroad, vesterday, and met a rain storm a few miles this side of Hudson, a little past 10 A. M.: rain re-commenced at Albany, at a little before 12 M., and continued with but hitle intermission until the cars left, at 5 P. M. The lightning was notice at Albany during the roost of the afternoon, during sion until the cars left, at 5 P. M. The lightning was active at Albany during the nost of the afternoon, during which the telegraph operations in the Morse office were wholly surjended by the lightning coming into the Albany office upon the wires. The thunder storm continued active on the Hudson river during the whole time the cars were on the road tetween Albany and New York.

Our premorands of behings there was a visit of the cars were the cars when the cars were the car Our memoranda of lightning phenomena, which goes back beyond the time when railroada first came into use, eces not, if we recollect rightly,) present a single recollect of loss of life by lightning in a railroad car. We have three records of lecomotives having been destroyed by lightning, or explosions during thunder storms, attender by loss of huran life. These facts of exemption on rail read cars will be consolatory to those travelling on rail reads during thunder storms; the same exemption is enjoyed by persons on board of stemmoorts, and by all the himstes of all buildings or vessels furnished with lightning conductors reared for the purpose of protection. In all cases where persons are struck down by lightning, use celd water upon the body for hours; don't be discouraged if immediate success is not attained, but centions to prievere, and if, after three or four hours distribute to prievere, and if, after three or four hours distribute to prievere, and if, after three or four hours distribute, animation is not restored, add salt to the water, and exhibite the drenching. I have an account of a person struck down by lightning on Staten Island, everall years ago, who was restored after several hours deciding with cold water. This case alone is sufficient to prompt exertion in all cases, beyond the time usually devoted to restoration of animation in cases where persons have been struck down by lightning. Thunder sterms are of such frequent occurrence that we do hope more attention will be given to the protection of both life and property, by the providing of metallic lightning enductors—such afford absolute protection. Many who read our humble notices will remember that for many cars we have urged the importance of lightning con-

ductors; and as time moves on, no case of failure is me with to contradict the bold assertion we make, that netallic lightning conductors, reared for the purpose of protection, afford perfect security. E. MERIAM. FRIDAY, April 28, 1854.

The American caudle manufactory, situated at the foot of Likeman street, near the Atlantic dock, was greatly damaged by the storm on Thursday evening. thirty men are employed in the establishment, who were nearly all in at the time, when a sudden gust of wind car-ried away the roof and lodged it upon another building one hundred feet distant. Most of the upper story was also demolished, and two of the hands, named James Hughes, and a boy named John Mullaly, were severely injured. The former sustained a fracture of the skull, and the latter had his jaw broken. The top of the skulling upon which the root fell, being used as a boiler manufactory, caved in from the additional weight thus suddenly forced upon it.

The roofs of three houses on the corner of of Hamilton avenue and Rapelyea street were carried away by the same cause. The buildings are owned by Dr. S. P. Townsend.

send.

A derrick lying near the Fulton ferry was shivered by lightning, and some of the figure work on St. John's Church, terner of Washington and Johnson streets, was tern off by the force of the wind.

The stage stables of Husted & Kendall, in Flushing avenue, were likewise unroofed, besides which no serious damage was done, with the exception of injury to some of the streets by the action of the water.

JERSEY CITY.

The damage to the Cusiom House at the Cunard pier in Jersey City, from being unroofed by the storm, is greater than was at first estimated. It will not fall short of \$1,000. The goods which were exposed to the storm, by the loss of the roof, were not damaged as much as it was surposed they would be, owing to the promptness with which Captain Rogera caused their removal from their exposed position.

which Captain Rogers caused their removal from their exposed position.

At Bergen, an unfinished machine shop was blown, and the fragments lay across the radicoad track, the night express train for Dunkirk was delayed for half an hour or more, until the track was cleared, and the mail train due at Jersey City at 7.20 P. M., was detained at Faterson waiting for the express. No serious accident occurred, although there was a narrow escape at Hebokus, a pile of heavy sleepers having been dispersed by the wind, one of them scraping off the steps of a pastenger car. The trouble was remedied in season to prevent the train from running off the track.

We hear, from almost every direction, of the disaptrous effects of this storm.

WEST HOBOKEN.

A large unfinished frame house, owned by Mr. Colviller carpenter, of New York, was completely destroyed by the force of the wind. It was forn from the foundation, and the timbers were split and scattered in all directions.

Trees were also up-rooted; but we have heard of no other damage to buildings.

BY MAIL.

BY MAIL.

AT NEWARK, N. J.

[From the Newark Mercury, April 28.]

[a nobber severe thunder storm, accompanied by a stronggale of wind, pussed over the city last evening. Several, chimneys were blown down in various parts of the city, and considerable other damage sustained in the destruction of fences, &c. The roof of the building No. 250 Broad street, owned by Mr. Joseph N. Tuttle, was torn off and the chimney blown down, which, in falling, passed through the sky-light of the adjoining building on the south of it. Happily, however, no injury was sustained by the persons within the building. The chimney of Jolline & Clearman's rule factory, corner of Fast Mechanic street and Raifroad avenue, was blown down, and three persons who were on the premises considerably injured by the falling bricks. The roof of the large coal shed of Mr. Prudden Alling, extending from the canal brings, foot of Market street, towards the Commercial dock, was blown down, and other damage sustained in the same vicinity. A building in process of crection in the rear of \$1 Congress street, was entirely prestrated. Another building, beyond the Hackensack and the processing the docks broke from their moorings during cw. fersey reilroads, was also demolished. Several ves-tis along the docks broke from their moorings during or gate. The storm continued during the evening with desired able violence, and much damage has doubtless on done in the surrounding country.

considerable violence, and much damage has doubtless been done in the surrounding country.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

[From the Bulletin, April 28.]

Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, the city wass visited by a very heavy thunder storm, which arose in the seathwest. The rain fell in torrents from the time of the commencement of the gust until late at night, and for everal hours the storm was accompanied by vivid dashes of lightning, and frequent and very heavy reports of thunder. In several instances the flash and the report appeared to be simultaneous, an evidence of the node. In several instances the flash and the report appeared to be simultaneous, an evidence of the nodes proximity of the electric clouds. The places of amosen ent throughout the city were very thinly attend; ed., and several lectures and similar entertainments, announced to take place, were postponed in consequence of the absence of even the akeleton of an audience. The commituses did a driving business, and most citizens who were enabled to reach their domiciles by means of those convectiont arrangements, were satisfied to remain in doors for the rest of the evening. During the height of the storm many of the streats were seconpletely flooded with water that beats would have been more appropriate means of conveyance than any vehicle on wheels.

The electric fluid played some strange antica along the wires of the different telegraph lines, and no dispatches were received, last night, except such as came from the clouds, at any of the offices in this city. The lightning struck at several points. We append a flut of such results of the storm—worthy of special notice—as came within our observation.

Horstwann's Factory, corner of Fifth and Cherry

Minim our observation.

Horstonnin's Factory, corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, struck by lightning.

The American engine house on Tammany street, below Third, was struck. The top of the chimney was demolihed, and the tack wall somewhat damaged.

A new dwelling house, situate in the vicinity of Eleventh and Master streets, was also struck by the lightning, and a number of slates, with which the roof is covered, were displaced.

ring, and a number of same, vered, were displaced.

A ball of electric fire struck the pavement in the vicinity of Fifth and Wharton streets, ran along the side walk a distance of fifty yards, then ascended, and again came down, when it exploded and passed a provided that the struck that the struck with was a thort distance.

from the place where it must struck, was under for a moners, but escaped uninjured.

A tandly of five persons, residing in Jefferson avonue, Scuthwark, were singularly affected with severe palms in their breast at the moment a vivid flash of lightning occurred. The inmates were in different parts of the house.

About dusk, a little boy was beating an Iron hoop on the pevenion in the neighborhood of Christian and Second streets, a flash of lightning struck and best it and threw it half way across the street.

We have not heard of any lives being lost during the

We have not heard of any lives being lost during the el mental strife.

One effect of the storm was to make a marked differ-ence in the state of the atmosphere. The thermometer at non-to-day stood at 54 degrees; twenty nine degrees colder then at the same hour yesterday. Overcoats and free, which were tabooed yesterday, were in request this

THE STORM IN BALTIMORE.

THE STORM IN BALTIMORE.

[From the Baltimore Times, April 27.]

Furing the storm yesterday afternoon the lightning struck the mainmast of the ship Cauvass Back, new on the stores in Abraham & Asheraft's shipyard, terribly shattering the mast and damaging other portions of the vessel. A number of the cauliers and others, who were erganced upon the vessel, were sitting under her bottom in order to be protected from the rain. The fluid dashed among them, and instantly killed a colored man, named lienty Wallies; several others felt the shock, and two of them remained senseless for some time. An inquest was Henry Wallis; several others felt the shock, and two of them remained senseless for some time. An inquest was held on the body of Wallis by Coroner Hall, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts as stated. He was a married man, and resided in Happy alley. The ship Lebanon, leading at Henderson's wharf, for Liverpoot, was also struck, the lighting taking effect on her fore-mast, but slight damage was done, however. Many per-sons in the neighborhood were shocked, and some knock-ed down.

ad down.

A portion of the gable wall of the store of Sauerwine & Co., flour dealers, on Howard street, near Mulberry street, was blown down. Fortunately no person was injured, or our rage done except to the building. We understand that the dwelling of Mr. Hinsly, on the corner of Calvert and Deagant streets, was considerably injured by the

that the dwelling of Mr. Hinsly, on the corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets was considerably injured by the wind. We fear that there has been a great deal of damage done to the shipting.

AT WASHINGTON, P. C.

[From the Washington Scatinel, April 27.]

Quite a scene occurred yeaterday afternoon at the Hippodrome, during the performance, the storm of wind and rain that occurred between three and four o'clock being felt in an uncommon degree in this place of amissment. The large canvass overlead was swellen out like a billion, and being strained to its utmost tension, drew the personal tension of the personal awarg them should in a tremendous manner. The speciators, who were ammerous, became excited, women and children accessing out with terror, and they, perhaps, hed cause for it. If the violouse of the storm had not absted, the whole building might have been torn down, when the consequences would have been deplocable.

TELEGRAPHIC. VIOLENT STORM ON THE LAKES-DISASTERS AND LOSS

A violent gale has been raging here since 12 o'clock to

cay.

The schooner Rocky Mountain, loaded with lumber, was driven ashere, and immediately went to pieces. The The schooner Rocky Mountain, loaded with lumber, was driven ashere, and immediately went to pieces. The lands were all saved.

The schooner Richmond is on the breakwater, and is fast going to pieces. Crew saved.

The schooner Merchant endeavored to anchor off the breakwater, but capsized, and four of the crew were drewned. The rest were taken off in life boats.

A schooner, with her mainmast out away, is anchored off the breakwater.

schooner Arrow has been driven on the broakwater

the crew have been saved.

The schooners Throup and Hayden are near the break water, and it is feared will go ashore. The schooler R. Wood, loaded with lumber, bound for Eric to Oswego, capsized yesterday when twenty mile out. The crew were all saved in the boats. Serious disasters to the Lake Eric fleet are expected.

Milwaukir, April 28, 1854.
The schooner Twin Erothers, loaded with humber, is ashere south of government pier, and will prove a total

Three lives are reported to have been lost.

THE WEATHER AT BOSTON. Bosron, april 28, 1854.
A cold northeast rain storm has prevalled here since to cleck last night, and there are no indications as yet of

FIVE BROTHERS DIED IN ONE WEEK.-Died, at Jackronville, East Florida, of scarlet fever, April 2d, El Jackronville, East Florida, of scarlet fever, April 2d, El Hot Smith, aged 11 years and 6 months; April 7, Lewi Franklin, aged 26 years; April 9, Charles Carcoll, aged 28 years; April 10, Alexander Mongin, aged 28 years, an Robert Walker, aged 31 years, all children of George A and Mary C. Turknett, formerly of Richmond county, Ga